

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

XX November 2023

Joel Lindsey
Chief Plant Operator
City of Jackson
33 Broadway Street
Jackson, CA 95642

VIA EMAIL:
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CERTIFIED MAIL
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TENTATIVE NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY (NOA); MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGERS THAT MEET OBJECTIVES/CRITERIA AT THE POINT OF DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER ORDER R5-2023-0025 (MUNICIPAL GENERAL ORDER), NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) CAG585001; CITY OF JACKSON, CITY OF JACKSON WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, AMADOR COUNTY

Our office received a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) dated 29 July 2022 from the City of Jackson (Discharger), for discharge of tertiary treated domestic wastewater to surface water from the City of Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facility) to Jackson Creek. The Municipal General Order requires the submittal of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to apply for regulatory coverage of a surface water discharge. The Discharger did not submit a NOI for coverage under the Municipal General Order. However, the Discharger did submit a ROWD in accordance with its existing individual NPDES Permit. Based on the ROWD and subsequent information submitted by the Discharger, staff has determined that the NOI requirements have been fulfilled and the Facility is eligible for coverage under the Municipal General Order. This Facility's discharge is assigned Municipal General Order Enrollee Number R5-2023-0025-002 under NPDES Permit CAG585001. Please reference your Municipal General Order Enrollee Number, **R5-2023-0025-002**, in your correspondence and submitted documents.

Discharges to surface water from the Facility are currently regulated by individual NPDES Permit No. CA0079391, Order R5-2018-0036-01 (Order R5-2018-0036-01) adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) on 31 May 2018. This NOA, Enrollee Number R5-2023-0025-002 (NOA R5-2023-0025-002), authorizing coverage under the Municipal General Order, shall become effective on **1 December 2023**, at which time the terms and conditions in the Discharger's current Order R5-2018-0036-01 will cease to be effective except for enforcement purposes. To meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements contained in the Municipal General Order and as specified in this NOA R5-2023-0025-002. This action in no way prevents the Central Valley Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of Order R5-2018-0036-01.

The enclosed Municipal General Order is available online at [Municipal General Order](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/general_orders/r5-2023-0025_npdes.pdf) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/general_orders/r5-2023-0025_npdes.pdf) and can be requested by email or phone from the [NPDES Permitting](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/contacts/) [Contacts webpage](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/contacts/) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/contacts/). You are urged to familiarize yourself with the entire contents of the enclosed document.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E to the Municipal General Order, contains the general monitoring and reporting requirements. The Discharger specific monitoring and reporting requirements are included within this NOA as Appendix D.

Only the monitoring and reporting requirements specifically listed in Appendix D of this NOA are applicable to this Facility. Additionally, please note the requirement in Appendix D, section X.B.6.c of this NOA, to attach all final laboratory reports from all contracted commercial laboratories with your Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs).

The discharge of treated domestic wastewater shall be in accordance with the requirements contained in the Municipal General Order, as specified in this NOA.

Table 1. Facility Information

WDID	5B030103001
CIWQS Facility Place ID	214642
Discharger	City of Jackson
Name of Facility	City of Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Street Address	39 N. Highway 49/88
Facility City, State, Zip Code	Jackson, CA 95642
Facility County	Amador
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Joel Lindsey, Chief Plant Operator (209) 223-1607
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Joel Lindsey, Chief Plant Operator (209) 223-1646
Mailing Address	33 Broadway Street, Jackson, CA 95642
Billing Address	Same as Mailing
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Design Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF)	0.71 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)
Permitted ADWF	0.71 MGD
Watershed	Upper Mokelumne
Receiving Water	Jackson Creek
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water
Discharge Point 001	Latitude: 38° 20' 40.22" N Longitude: 120° 47' 4.44" W

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The Discharger provides sewerage service for the City of Jackson and serves a population of approximately 5,060. The design average dry weather flow capacity of the Facility is 0.71 MGD. There are no wastewater, storm water, or sludge ponds or detention basins at the Facility.

The tertiary treatment system at the Facility consists of the following:

- headworks with mechanical bar screening and spiral auger with a washer compactor;
- two oxidation ditches with nitrification/denitrification;
- two secondary clarifiers;
- two cloth disc filters;
- UV disinfection system; and
- effluent conveyance pipes and effluent control structure.

Solids handling facilities include:

- an aerobic digester;
- sludge grinders and pumps; and
- dewatering screw press.

The dewatered biosolids are deposited in a truck trailer and hauled off site approximately once per week. Sludge is not stored onsite and there are no sludge drying beds at the Facility.

II. RECEIVING WATER BENEFICIAL USES

The Facility discharges from Discharge Point 001 to Jackson Creek, an ephemeral stream and water of the United States, which flows to Amador Lake, Dry Creek, and the Mokelumne River, and is within the Upper Mokelumne watershed. According to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan) and the Tributary Rule, the following beneficial uses apply to Jackson Creek:

- Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN);
- Agricultural Supply (AGR);
- Industrial Service Supply (IND);
- Industrial Process Supply (PROC);
- Water Contact Recreation (REC-1);
- Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2);
- Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM);
- Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD);
- Wildlife Habitat (WILD);
- Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR); and
- Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN).

III. RECEIVING WATER TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDLS)

Jackson Creek is not listed on the CWA 303(d) List of impaired water bodies. Therefore, no additional 303(d) based effluent limitations or monitoring requirements are included in this NOA.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

Discharge prohibitions are contained in section IV of the Municipal General Order. Only the discharge prohibitions listed below are applicable to this Facility.

- A. The discharge of wastes, other than those described in section I.A and meeting the eligibility criteria in section I.B of the Municipal General Order, is prohibited unless the Discharger obtains coverage under another general or individual Order that regulates the discharge of such wastes. The discharge of wastes at a location or in a manner different from that described in the ROWD and this NOA is prohibited.
- B. The bypass or overflow of wastes to surface waters is prohibited, except as allowed by Federal Standard Provisions sections I.G. and I.H in Attachment D, Standard Provisions, of the Municipal General Order.
- C. Neither the discharge nor its treatment shall create a nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the Water Code.
- D. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 66261.1 et seq., is prohibited.
- E. **Average Dry Weather Flow.** Discharges exceeding an average dry weather flow of 0.71 MGD are prohibited.
- F. The Discharger is prohibited from discharging wastewater into Jackson Creek in amounts that cause the downstream Amador Lake water to exceed greater than 5 percent volume of wastewater in Amador Lake (one part wastewater in 20 parts of lake water, or 20:1 dilution).

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations when discharging to Discharge Point 001. Effluent limitations are provided in the Municipal General Order. Only the effluent limitations listed below in Table 2 and items B-E are applicable to this Facility. Unless otherwise specified in this NOA, compliance shall be measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Appendix D of this NOA.

- A. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Table 2 and items B-E below.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	milligrams per liter (mg/L)	10	15	--

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	10	15	--
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2.2	5.0	--
Nitrate plus Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	10	21	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	4.0	--	9.2

- B. pH.** The pH shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
- C. Percent Removal.** The average monthly percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.
- D. Total Coliform Organisms.** (Measured at UVS-001). Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:
- 2.2 most probable number per 100 milliliters (MPN/100 mL), as a 7-day median;
 - 23 MPN/100 mL, more than once in any 30-day period; and
 - 240 MPN/100 mL, at any time.
- E. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity.**
- Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).** No chronic aquatic toxicity test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* shall result in a "Fail" (as defined in section V.C of the MRP) at the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) for the sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test **AND** a percent effect greater than or equal to 50 percent (as defined in section V.C of the MRP) for that sub-lethal endpoint.
 - Monthly Median Effluent Trigger (MMET).** Effective beginning 1 December 2023 through 31 December 2023, no more than one chronic aquatic toxicity test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* initiated in a toxicity calendar month shall result in a "Fail" (as defined in section V.C of the MRP) at the IWC for any endpoint.
 - Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL).** Effective beginning 1 January 2024, no more than one chronic aquatic toxicity test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* initiated in a toxicity calendar month shall result in a "Fail" (as defined in section V.C of the MRP) at the IWC for any endpoint.
- F. Mercury, Total.** The calendar year annual average total mercury effluent concentration shall not exceed 12 ng/L.
- G. Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon.** Effluent chlorpyrifos and diazinon concentrations shall not exceed the sum of one (1) as follows:
- Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

$$SAMEL = [(CD\ M-AVG)/0.079 + (CC\ M-AVG)/0.012] \leq 1.0$$

CD M-AVG = average monthly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.

CC M-AVG = average monthly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.
 - Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

$$\text{SAWEL} = [(\text{CD W-AVG})/0.14 + (\text{CC W-AVG})/0.021] \leq 1.0$$

CD W-AVG = average weekly diazinon effluent concentration in µg/L.

CC W-AVG = average weekly chlorpyrifos effluent concentration in µg/L.

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations.

Receiving water limitations for surface water are contained in section VI.A of the Municipal General Order. Based on the information provided in the NOI, only the following receiving water limitations listed in Municipal General Order (section number given below) are applicable to this Facility.

- Biostimulatory Substances (section VI.A.3);
- Chemical Constituents (section VI.A.4);
- Color (section VI.A.5);
- Dissolved Oxygen (section VI.A.6.a.i, ii, and iv);
- Floating Material (section VI.A.7);
- Oil and Grease (section VI.A.8);
- pH (section VI.A.9.a);
- Pesticides (section VI.A.10.a and b);
- Radioactivity (section VI.A.11);
- Suspended Sediments (section VI.A.12);
- Settleable Substances (section VI.A.13);
- Suspended Material (section VI.A.14);
- Taste and Odors (section VI.A.15);
- Temperature (section VI.A.16.a);
- Toxicity (section VI.A.17); and
- Turbidity (section VI.A.18.a).

B. Groundwater Limitations.

Release of waste constituents from any storage, treatment, or disposal component associated with the Facility shall not cause the underlying groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations greater than background water quality or applicable groundwater quality objectives, whichever is greater.

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

MRP requirements are contained in Appendix D of this NOA.

VIII. PROVISIONS

Provisions are contained in section VII of the Municipal General Order and the applicable provisions are referenced below:

A. Standard Provisions.

Applicable to all Dischargers.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements.

The MRP applicable to this Facility is contained in Appendix D of this NOA.

C. Special Provisions.

Special Provisions are contained in section VII.C of the Municipal General Order. Only the following Special Provision sections from the Municipal General Order apply to this Facility, as specified in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Summary of Applicable Special Provisions

Special Provision	Section Reference
1. Reopener Provisions	a. Major Modification of Treatment Works
2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements	--
3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention	b. Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan (SEMP) for the Alternative Salinity Permitting Approach
4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications	a. Filtration System Operating Specifications, subpart i only b. UV Disinfection System Operating Specifications i. UV Dose, subpart (a) only; and ii. UV Transmittance, subpart (a) only; and iii-vi.
5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities	b. Sludge/Biosolids Treatment or Discharge Specifications
6. Other Special Provisions	a. Disinfection Requirements
7. Compliance Schedules	--

Table 3 Notes:

1. **SEMP.** The Discharger shall continue to implement a SEMP as necessary to identify and address sources of salinity discharged from the Facility (see section II.C in Appendix C of this NOA).
2. **Filtration System Operating Specifications.** Turbidity measurements at EFF-001 shall be used to determine compliance.

IX. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance determination language is contained and more fully described in section VIII of the Municipal General Order. Additional reporting requirements are included in section X of the MRP, Appendix D. Only the following compliance determination sections from the Municipal General Order apply to this Facility:

- A. BOD₅ and TSS Effluent Limitations;
- E. Average Dry Weather Flow Effluent Prohibition;
- F. Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations;
- I. Effluent Limitations;
- J. Dissolved Oxygen Receiving Water Limitation;
- K. Whole Effluent Toxicity Effluent Limitations or Triggers;
- L. Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations;
- O. Period Average, Calendar Month Average, and Annual Average;
- P. Turbidity Receiving Water Limitation; and
- Q. 20:1 Dilution of Wastewater in Amador Lake.

X. ANTI-BACKSLIDING REQUIREMENTS

Anti-backsliding requirements are specified in the Municipal General Order, section V.D.3, Attachment F (Fact Sheet). Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

Effluent limitations for acute toxicity, ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, flow, pH, and mass-based effluent limitations for ammonia are less stringent than prescribed in the previous Order R5-2018-0036-01. A more detailed anti-backsliding analysis is provided in Appendix C to this NOA in section II.A Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements, the relaxation of effluent limitations meets the exceptions provided in the federal anti-backsliding regulations.

XI. ANTIDEGRADATION REQUIREMENTS

Antidegradation requirements are specified in the Municipal General Order, section V.D.4, Attachment F (Fact Sheet). This NOA does not allow an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water and the relaxation of effluent limitations for acute toxicity, ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, flow, pH, and mass-based effluent limitations for ammonia are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

A more detailed discussion of antidegradation is provided in Appendix C to this NOA, section II.B Antidegradation Policies.

XII. RATIONALE FOR LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Additional rationale for limitations and monitoring requirements is included in Attachment F, section V (Rationale for Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications), of the Municipal General Order and Appendix C of this NOA.

XIII. ENFORCEMENT

Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of the Municipal General Order, as specified in this NOA, may result in enforcement actions, which could include civil liability (penalties). Effluent limitation violations may be subject to a Mandatory

Minimum Penalty (MMP) of \$3,000 per violation. In addition, late monitoring reports may be subject to MMPs and/or discretionary penalties of up to \$1,000 per day late. If discharges do not occur during any report monitoring period, the Discharger must still submit the monitoring report indicating that no discharge occurred to avoid being subject to enforcement actions.

XIV. COMMUNICATION

Until this NOA becomes effective on 1 December 2023, you will need to comply with the effluent limitations, and monitoring and reporting requirements, contained in your existing Order R5-2018-0036-01. For your monthly SMRs, you will need to demonstrate compliance with your existing Order R5-2018-0036-01, through 30 November 2023. You will need to demonstrate compliance with this NOA beginning 1 December 2023.

The Central Valley Water Board is implementing a Paperless Office system to reduce our paper use, increase efficiency, and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public, and interested parties to view documents in electronic form. Therefore, the Discharger is required to submit all self-monitoring, technical, and progress reports required by this NOA via California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) submittal. In general, if any monitoring data for a monitoring location can be submitted using a computable document format (CDF) file upload, then it should be submitted as a CDF file upload, such as characterization monitoring data. However, certain parameters that cannot be uploaded to the CIWQS data tables, such as Annual Operations Reports, should be uploaded as a Portable Document Format (PDF), Microsoft Word, or Microsoft Excel file attachment. Also, please upload or enter a cover letter summarizing the content of the report to the submittal tab of the CIWQS module for each submittal.

All other documents not required to be submitted via CIWQS shall be converted to a searchable PDF and [submitted by email to centralvalleysacramento@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralvalleysacramento@waterboards.ca.gov). Please include the following information in the body of the email:

- Attention: NPDES Compliance and Enforcement Section
- Discharger: City of Jackson
- Facility: Wastewater Treatment Plant
- County: Amador County
- CIWQS Place ID: 214642

Documents that are 50 megabytes or larger must be transferred to a DVD or flash drive, and mailed to our office, attention "ECM Mailroom-NPDES".

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with California Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date this NOA is issued, except that if the thirtieth day following the date this NOA is issued falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. [Links to the laws and regulations applicable to filing petitions](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) may be found on

the Internet or will be provided upon request.

Now that your NOA has been issued, the Central Valley Water Board's Compliance and Enforcement Section will take over management of your case. Mohammad Farhad of the Compliance and Enforcement section is your point of contact for any questions regarding this NOA. If you find it necessary to make a change to your permitted operations, you will be directed to the appropriate Permitting staff. You may contact Mohammad Farhad by phone at (916) 464-1181 or email at Mohammad.Farhad@waterboards.ca.gov.

Patrick Pulupa
Executive Officer

Appendices:

Appendix A – Location Map
Appendix B – Flow Schematic
Appendix C – Supplemental Fact Sheet
Appendix D – Monitoring and Reporting Program
Appendix E – Determination of WQBELs

Enclosures:

Municipal General Order R5-2023-0025 (Discharger Only)

cc:

Elizabeth Sablad, U.S. EPA, Region IX, San Francisco (email only)
Prasad Gullapalli, U.S. EPA Region IX, San Francisco (email only)
Afrooz Farsimadan, California State Water Resources Control Board (email only)
Renan Jauregui, California State Water Resources Control Board (email only)
Jarma Bennett, California State Water Resources Control Board (email only)
ICIS NPDES (Sarah Torres), PG Environmental (via email at: icis-npdes@pgenv.com)
Chron File (via email at: RB5S-chron@Waterboards.ca.gov)
Xuan Luo, Central Valley Water Board, Rancho Cordova (email only)

APPENDIX A – LOCATION MAP

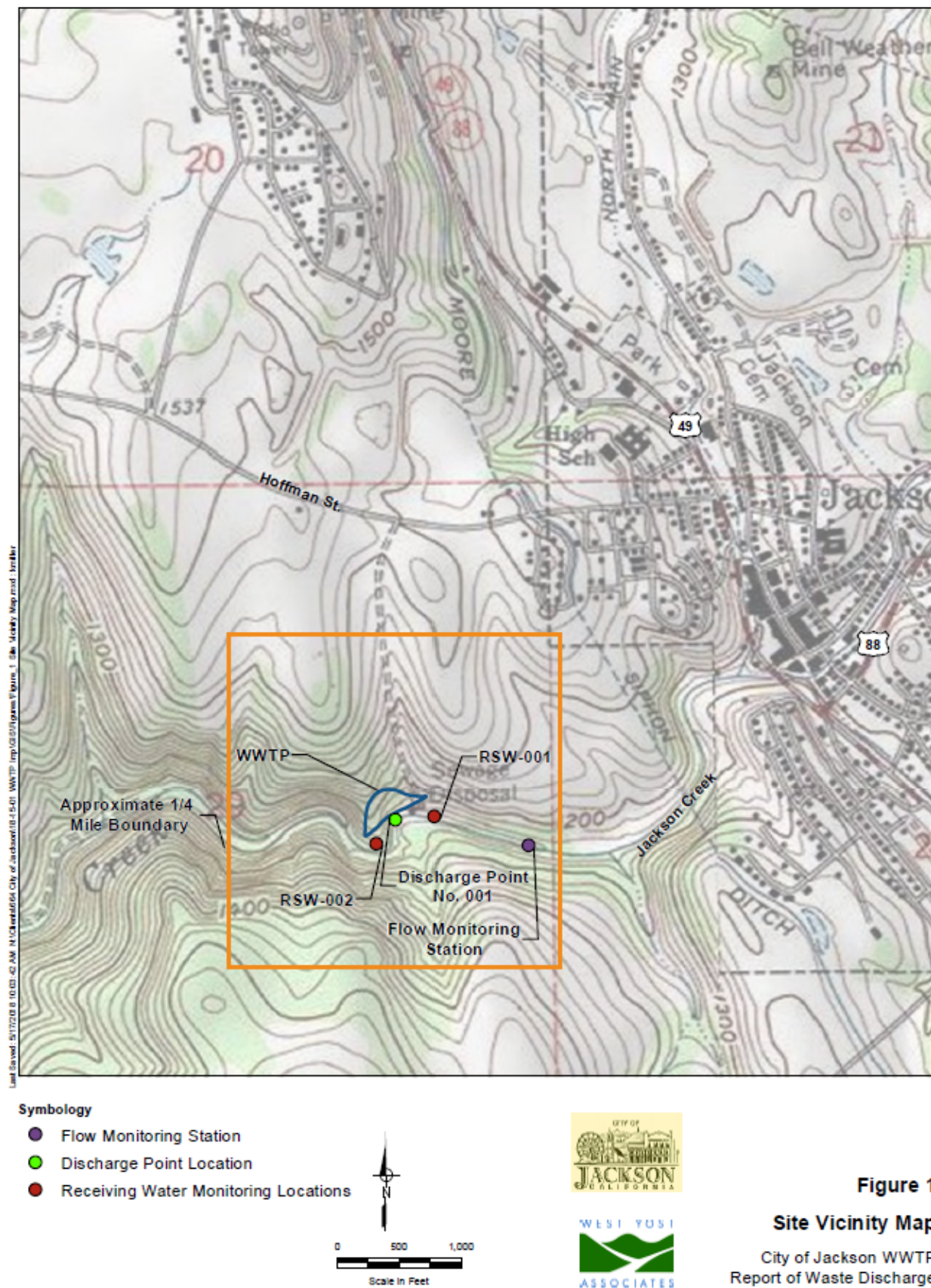


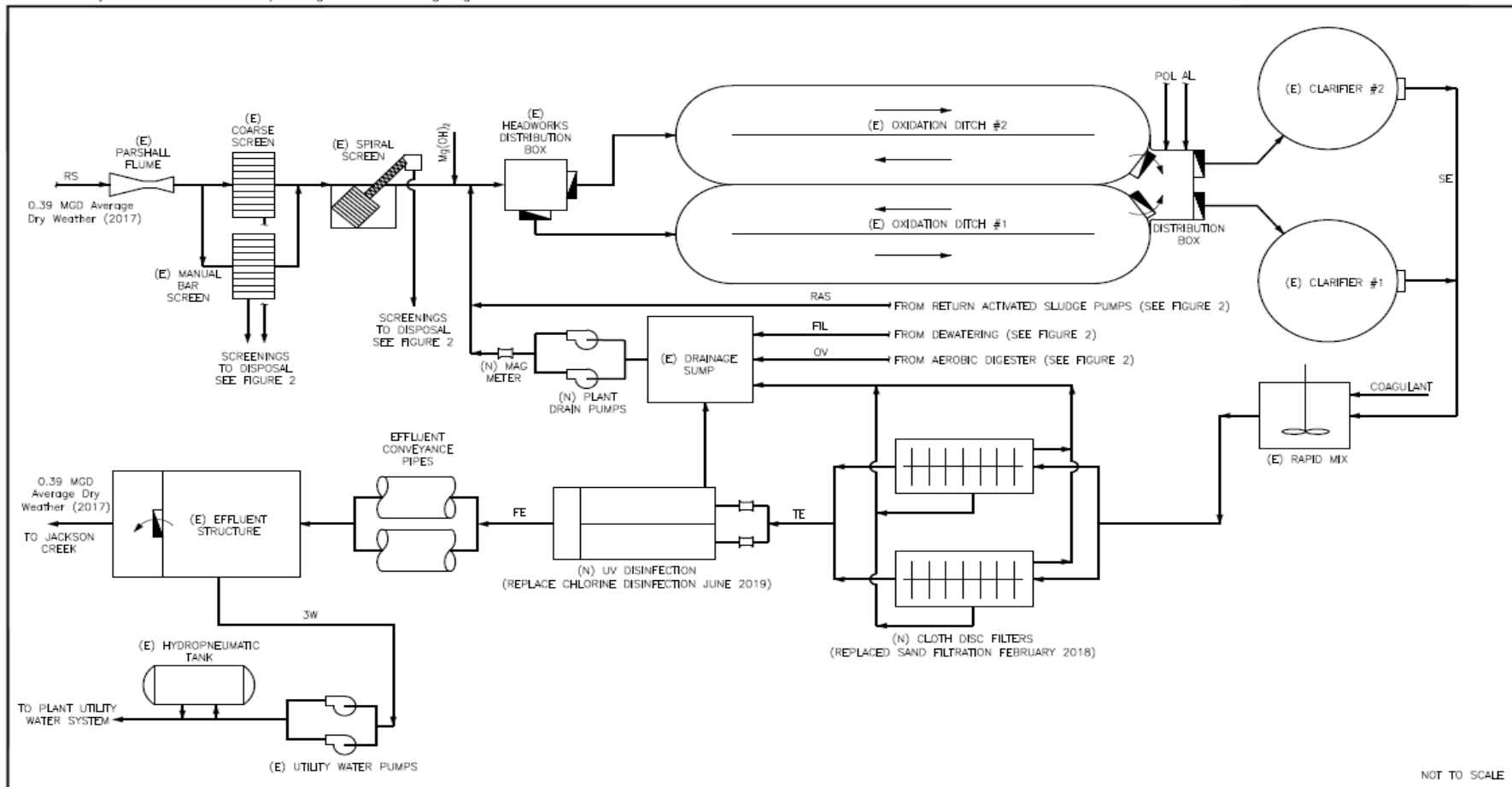
Figure 1

Site Vicinity Map

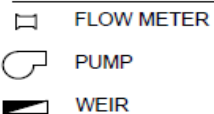
City of Jackson WWTP
Report of Waste Discharge

APPENDIX B-1 – LIQUID FLOW SCHEMATIC

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LEGEND



ABBREVIATIONS

3W	3 WATER	RS	RAW SEWAGE
AL	ALUM	SE	SECONDARY EFFLUENT
FE	FINAL EFFLUENT	TE	TERTIARY EFFLUENT
POL	POLYMER		

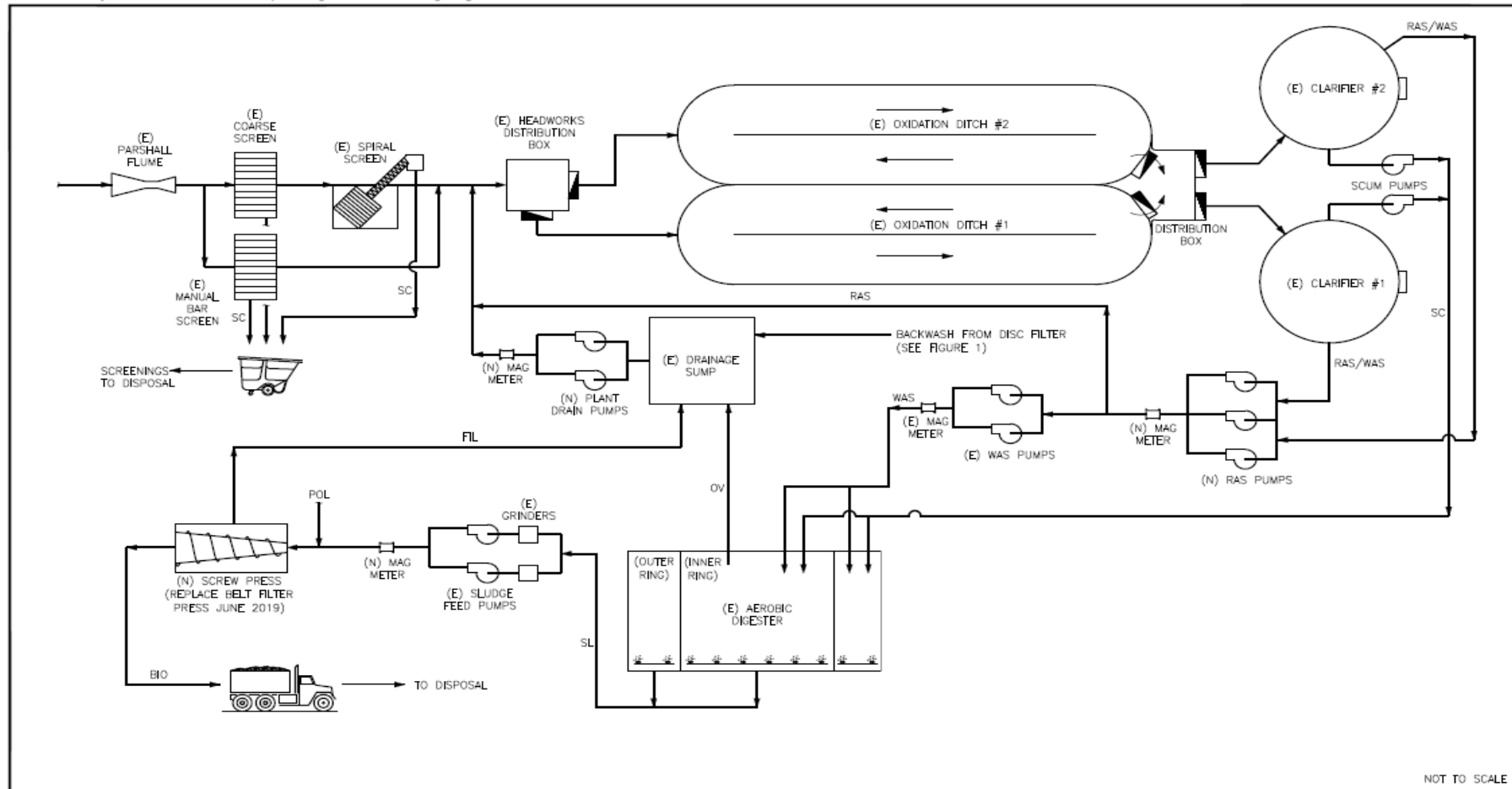


Figure 2
Liquid Flow Diagram

City of Jackson
2018 Report of Waste Discharge

APPENDIX B-2 – SOLIDS FLOW SCHEMATIC

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LEGEND

- FLOW METER
- PUMP
- WEIR

ABBREVIATIONS

BIO	BIOSOLIDS	RAS	RETURN ACTIVATED SLUDGE
FIL	FILTRATE	SC	SCUM
OV	OVERFLOW	WAS	WASTE ACTIVATED SLUDGE
POL	POLYMER		



Figure 3
Solids Flow Diagram

City of Jackson
2018 Report of Waste Discharge

APPENDIX C – SUPPLEMENTAL FACT SHEET

I. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this NOA are based on the requirements and authorities described in Attachment F, section III of the Municipal General Order. In addition to the Fact Sheet contained in the Municipal General Order, the Central Valley Water Board incorporates this Supplemental Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Valley Water Board supporting the issuance of this NOA.

II. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION CONSIDERATIONS

A. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The Clean Water Act specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in CWA sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) section 122.44(l).

The effluent limitations in this NOA are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the Facility's Order R5-2018-0036-01, with the exception of effluent limitations for acute toxicity, ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, flow, pH, and mass-based effluent limitations for ammonia. This relaxation and/or removal of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

1. **CWA section 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4).** CWA section 402(o)(1) prohibits the establishment of less stringent water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) "except in compliance with section 303(d)(4)." CWA section 303(d)(4) has two parts: paragraph (A) which applies to nonattainment waters and paragraph (B) which applies to attainment waters.
 - a. For waters where standards are not attained, CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) specifies that any effluent limit based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other waste load allocation (WLA) may be revised only if the cumulative effect of all such revised effluent limits based on such TMDLs or WLAs will assure the attainment of such water quality standards.
 - b. For attainment waters, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) specifies that a limitation based on a water quality standard may be relaxed where the action is consistent with the antidegradation policy.

Jackson Creek is considered an attainment water for acute toxicity, ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, and pH because the receiving water is not listed as impaired on the 303(d) list for these constituents. The exceptions in section 303(d)(4) address both waters in attainment with water quality standards and those not in attainment, i.e. waters on the section 303(d) impaired waters list (State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ-2008-0006, Berry Petroleum Company, Poso Creek/McVan Facility). As discussed below, relaxation of the ammonia nitrogen and pH effluent limitations, and the cyanide MDEL, and removal of the acute toxicity limits and mass-based limits for ammonia complies with federal and state antidegradation requirements. Thus, relaxation and/or removal of these effluent limitations meets the exception in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B).

2. **CWA section 402(o)(2).** CWA section 402(o)(2) provides several exceptions to the anti-backsliding regulations. CWA 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows a renewed, reissued, or modified permit to contain a less stringent effluent limitation for a pollutant if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance.

Updated information that was not available at the time Order R5-2018-0036-01 was issued indicates that acute toxicity does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. The updated information that supports the removal of the effluent limitations for acute toxicity includes the following:

- a. **Acute Toxicity.** Acute toxicity testing performed from September 2019 through February 2022 resulted in 100% survival of the test species (rainbow trout) and therefore, no acute toxicity. The discharge does not show reasonable potential to cause acute toxicity in the receiving water.

Thus, relaxation of effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, and pH, and the removal of the effluent limitations for acute toxicity from Order R5-2018-0036-01 is in accordance with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), which allows for the relaxation or removal of effluent limitations based on information that was not available at the time Order R5-2018-0036-01 was issued.

3. **Flow.** Order R5-2018-0036-01 included flow as an effluent limit at Discharge Point 001 based on the Facility design flow. Compliance with the flow limit was calculated using the average daily flow over three consecutive dry weather months. Flow is not a pollutant; therefore, flow has been changed from an effluent limit to a discharge prohibition in this NOA, which is an equivalent level of regulation. This NOA is not less stringent because compliance with flow as a discharge prohibition will be calculated the same way as the previous NOA. Flow as a discharge prohibition adequately regulates the Facility, does not allow for an increase in the discharge of pollutants, and does not constitute backsliding.

B. Antidegradation Policies

This NOA does not allow for an increase in flow or mass of pollutants to the receiving water. Therefore, a complete antidegradation analysis is not necessary. This NOA requires compliance with applicable federal technology-based standards and with WQBELs where the discharge could have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and the State Anti-Degradation Policy. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

This NOA relaxes or removes effluent limitations for acute toxicity, ammonia nitrogen, cyanide, and pH. Based on Facility performance, the relaxation or removal of these effluent limitations is not expected to result in an increase in pollutants concentration or loading, a decrease in the level of treatment or control, or a reduction of water quality. Implementation of this NOA will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the

discharge necessary to assure that a pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. Thus, the relaxation and removal of effluent limitations for these constituents is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 68-16.

This NOA also removes mass-based effluent limitations for ammonia based on 40 C.F.R. Part 122.45 (f). These changes in effluent limitations will not result in a decrease in the level of treatment or control, or a reduction in water quality.

Furthermore, concentration-based average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) and average weekly effluent limitations (AWELs) are included for ammonia, as well as a prohibition (section IV.E of this NOA) on discharging flows greater than the average dry weather flow that limits the amount of flow that can be discharged to the receiving water during dry weather months. The combination of flow and concentration-based effluent limits in this NOA are equivalent to mass-based effluent limitations, which were redundant limits contained in previous individual Orders and NOAs by multiplying the concentration based effluent limits and permitted average dry weather flow by a conversion factor to determine the mass-based effluent limitations. These effluent limitation changes do not result in an allowed increase in pollutants or any additional degradation of the receiving water and are therefore consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and the State Antidegradation Policy.

C. Salinity (Electrical Conductivity or EC)

Based on effluent EC data collected from September 2019 through August 2022, the maximum calendar annual average EC of the effluent was 476 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ and the maximum calendar annual average EC of the upstream receiving water was 266 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$. In accordance with the Basin Plan's Salt Control Program, the Discharger submitted a Notice of Intent on 13 July 2021 and elected for the Alternative Permitting Approach. The Municipal General Order includes a screening level for EC of 1600 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ based on the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level to protect the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use.

When only considering the numeric water quality standards for salinity, the discharge does not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality objectives for salinity. However, due to the Region-wide concerns regarding salinity and to ensure implementation of the Basin Plan's Salt Control Program, the Municipal General Order includes performance-based effluent triggers for EC that are applicable to this Facility. The EC concentration of the effluent is greater than the background concentration observed in Jackson Creek. Under the State Antidegradation Policy, the waste discharge requirements must result in the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur; and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. In this case, the Discharger is currently utilizing BPTC, and a calendar annual average effluent trigger of 630 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ for EC is applied limiting the discharge to current levels (thus ensuring that BPTC will continue to be met).

In addition, the Discharger shall continue to implement a salinity evaluation and minimization plan (SEMP) to identify and address sources of salinity discharged from the Facility. If the effluent calendar annual average EC concentration exceeds the effluent trigger of 630 $\mu\text{mhos}/\text{cm}$ during the term of this NOA, the Discharger shall evaluate the effectiveness of the SEMP and provide a summary with the Notice of Intent, due 1 year prior to the expiration date of this NOA.

D. Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon

The Central Valley Water Board completed a TMDL for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta, Sacramento and Feather Rivers, and the San Joaquin River and amended the Basin Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins to include diazinon and chlorpyrifos WLAs and water quality objectives. In accordance with the Basin Plan, this NOA includes effluent limitations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos based on the Basin Plan's water quality objectives.

The water quality objectives for diazinon are 0.16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ as a 1-hour average (acute) and 0.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ as a 4-day average (chronic), not to be exceeded more than once in a 3-year period. The water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos are 0.025 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ as a 1-hour average (acute) and 0.015 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ as a 4-day average (chronic), not to be exceeded more than once in a 3-year period.

III. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

CWA section 303(a-c), requires states to adopt water quality standards, including criteria where they are necessary to protect beneficial uses. The Central Valley Water Board adopted water quality criteria as water quality objectives in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan states that "[t]he numerical and narrative water quality objectives define the least stringent standards that the Regional Water Board will apply to regional waters in order to protect the beneficial uses." The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for various beneficial uses and water bodies. This NOA contains receiving surface water limitations based on the Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for bacteria, biostimulatory substances, chemical constituents, color, dissolved oxygen, floating material, oil and grease, pH, pesticides, radioactivity, suspended sediment, settleable substances, suspended material, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity.

B. Groundwater

Groundwater limitations are required to protect the beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater.

IV. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Valley Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E of the Municipal General Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring requirements

contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Appendix D, of this NOA.

A. Influent Monitoring

1. Influent monitoring is required to collect data on the characteristics of the wastewater and to assess compliance with effluent limitations (e.g., BOD₅ and TSS reduction requirements). The monitoring frequencies for flow (Continuous), BOD₅ (1/Week), and TSS (1/Week) have been retained from Order R5-2018-0036-01.

B. Effluent Monitoring

1. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(i)(2) effluent monitoring is required for all constituents with effluent limitations. Effluent monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with effluent limitations, assess the effectiveness of the treatment process, and to assess the impacts of the discharge on the receiving stream and groundwater.

The following effluent monitoring frequencies have been revised from Order R5-2018-0036-01, all other effluent sampling frequencies from Order R5-2018-0036-01 are carried forward to this NOA:

Table C-1. Revised Sampling Frequencies for Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Unit	Prior Sample Frequency	Revised Sample Frequency	Rationale for Sample Frequency Revision
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	lbs/day	1/Week	Discontinue	Mass-based effluent limit removed
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	Not Required	1/Year	Add monitoring to evaluate compliance with new effluent limits.
Diazinon	µg/L	Not Required	1/Year	Add monitoring to evaluate compliance with new effluent limits.
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Not Required	1/Month	Add monitoring to show effluent DO is not negatively impacting the receiving water
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	Not Required	1/Quarter	Add monitoring to calculate site-specific freshwater aluminum criteria for the next permit renewal
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	1/Month	1/Quarter	Quarterly monitoring is adequate to determine compliance

Parameter	Unit	Prior Sample Frequency	Revised Sample Frequency	Rationale for Sample Frequency Revision
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	3/Week	3/Week (@ UVS-001)	Monitoring location moved from EFF-001 to UVS-001; Frequency is retained.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1/Quarter	Discontinue	Excess monitoring not necessary to evaluate effluent.
Acute Toxicity	% survival	2/Year	Discontinue	A chronic aquatic toxicity test is generally protective of both chronic and acute aquatic toxicity

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

1. Acute Toxicity – Not Applicable

2. **Chronic Toxicity.** Effluent monitoring frequency for chronic toxicity bioassay testing (2/Year) has been retained from previous Order R5-2018-0036-01. Chronic whole effluent toxicity testing is required when discharging to Jackson Creek in order to demonstrate compliance with the Statewide Toxicity Provisions.

D. Land Discharge Monitoring – Not Applicable

E. Recycling Monitoring – Not Applicable

F. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Jackson Creek

- a. Receiving water monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with receiving water limitations and to assess the impacts of the discharge to Jackson Creek.

The following receiving water monitoring frequencies have been revised from Order R5-2018-0036-01, all other receiving water sampling frequencies from Order R5-2018-0036-01 are carried forward to this NOA:

Table C-2. Revised Sampling Frequencies for Receiving Water Monitoring

Parameter	Unit	Prior Sample Frequency	Revised Sample Frequency	Rationale for Sample Frequency Revision
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	1/Week	1/Month	Monthly monitoring is adequate to determine compliance
Dissolved Oxygen	% saturation	1/Month	Discontinue	Percent saturation is not necessary to determine compliance

Parameter	Unit	Prior Sample Frequency	Revised Sample Frequency	Rationale for Sample Frequency Revision
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	--	1/Quarter	Add monitoring to calculate site-specific freshwater aluminum criteria for the next permit renewal

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

G. Biosolids Monitoring

1. Biosolids monitoring for compliance with 40 C.F.R. part 503 regulations administered by U.S. EPA is not included in the Municipal General Order, and therefore, is not included in this NOA.

The following webpage provides information on compliance with [U.S. EPA's part 503 biosolids program](https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/compliance-and-annual-reporting-guidance-about-clean-water-act-laws) (https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/compliance-and-annual-reporting-guidance-about-clean-water-act-laws).

Biosolids monitoring is required to ensure compliance with pretreatment requirements contained in C.F.R. part 403, included in the Municipal General Order and as specified in the MRP, Appendix D of this NOA. Biosolids monitoring is required per U.S. EPA guidance to evaluate the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.

H. Ponds Monitoring – Not Applicable

I. Groundwater Seepage Monitoring – Not Applicable

J. Municipal Water Supply Monitoring

1. The annual monitoring of the municipal water supply for electrical conductivity included in previous Order R5-2018-0036-01 has not been retained in this NOA. The monitoring sample results showed consistency in the water supply and Facility effluent did not exhibit reasonable potential for electrical conductivity.

K. Filtration System Monitoring

1. The monitoring frequency for turbidity (continuous) is retained from previous Order R5-2018-0036-01 to evaluate compliance with the filtration system operating specifications. Due to the proximity of the tertiary filters to the UV disinfection system, a single point to measure turbidity cannot be established; therefore, this NOA maintains the filtration system monitoring for turbidity at Monitoring Location EFF-001. Each cloth disc tertiary filter has an individual turbidity meter with alarm set points to maintain compliance with the operation specifications for turbidity in Special Provision VIII.C.4.a.

L. UV Disinfection System Monitoring

1. Monitoring frequencies for flow (Continuous), number of UV banks in operation (Continuous), UV transmittance (Continuous), UV dose (Continuous), and total coliform organisms (3/Week) have been retained from previous Order R5-2018-0036-01, to evaluate compliance with UV disinfection system operating specifications.

M. Pyrethroid Pesticides Monitoring – Not Applicable

N. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Monitoring

1. Order R5-2018-0036-01 included quarterly effluent and upstream receiving water characterization monitoring events during year 2021. This NOA retains the quarterly effluent and upstream receiving water characterization monitoring events to be completed in year 2025 while discharging to Jackson Creek.

V. PRETREATMENT PROVISION

A. Pretreatment Requirements – Not Applicable

VI. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT-QUALITY ASSURANCE (DMR-QA) STUDY PROGRAM

- A. Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. section 1318), U.S. EPA requires all dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by U.S. EPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from their own laboratories or their contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall submit annually the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to the State Water Board. The State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Officer will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to U.S. EPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

VII. RECYCLED WATER POLICY ANNUAL REPORTS

- A. On 11 December 2018, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2018-0057, which amends the Recycled Water Policy, section 3, to require wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. Therefore, to incorporate monitoring and reporting required by the Recycled Water Policy, the Municipal General Order requires annual reporting of wastewater and recycled water use into Geotracker and is included in this NOA.

VI. SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Abbreviations used in Table C-3:

MEC = Maximum Effluent Concentration
 B = Maximum Receiving Water Concentration
 C = Criterion used for Reasonable Potential Analysis
 CMC = Criterion Maximum Concentration
 CCC = Criterion Continuous Concentration
 Water and Org = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Water and Organisms
 Org Only = Human Health Criterion for Consumption of Organisms Only
 Basin Plan = Numeric Site-Specific Basin Plan Water Quality Objective
 MCL = Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Level
 RP = Reasonable Potential

Table C-3. SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Parameter	Units	MEC	B	C	CMC	CCC	Water and Org	Org. Only	Basin Plan	MCL	RP
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	0.50	0.06	2.14	2.14	2.10	--	--	--	--	Yes
Nitrate Plus Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	11	0.27 J	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	Yes
Mercury, Total Recoverable	ng/L	0.0011	0.0024		--	--	0.050	0.051		2	No
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	530	550	700	--	--	--	--	--	700	No

1. Table C-3 Notes:

- i. **CMC.** For ammonia, the CMC or criterion maximum concentration is based on the U.S. EPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 1-hour average.
- ii. **CCC.** For ammonia, the CCC or criterion continuous concentration is based on the U.S. EPA National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Aquatic Life Protection, 30-day average.
- iii. **Ammonia and Nitrate plus Nitrite.** Reasonable potential exists due to the biological processes inherent to the treatment of domestic wastewater.
- iv. **Electrical Conductivity.** Reasonable potential does not exist, however an effluent limitation is included in this NOA in order to implement the Basin Plan's Salt Control Program and to ensure BPTC continues to be met.

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APPENDIX D – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Municipal General Order contains monitoring and reporting requirements in Attachment E. Some of the monitoring and reporting requirements listed in the Municipal General Order are not applicable to the Facility. The monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to the Facility are contained in this Appendix and are described herein.

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Valley Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement state and federal regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Central Valley Water Board.
- B.** Final effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.
- C.** Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses of any material required by this NOA shall be conducted by a laboratory accredited for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176. Laboratories that perform sample analyses must be identified in all monitoring reports submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. Data generated from field measurements such as, pH, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity (EC), turbidity, and temperature are exempt pursuant to Water Code section 13176. A manual containing the steps followed in this program for any field measurements such as, but not limited to, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC, turbidity, and temperature must be kept onsite in the treatment facility laboratory and shall be available for inspection by Central Valley Water Board staff. The Discharger must demonstrate sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to adequately perform these field measurements. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or to procedures approved by the Central Valley Water Board.
- D.** Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed

monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary, at least yearly, to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

- E.** Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- F.** Laboratory analytical methods shall be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) specified under 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive for pollutant/parameter where:
 - The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the applicable water quality objective for the receiving water, or;
 - The method ML is above the applicable water quality objective for the receiving water but the amount of the pollutant/parameter in the discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant/parameter, or;
 - The method ML is above the applicable water quality objective for the receiving water, but the ML is the lowest of the 40 C.F.R. 136 U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for the pollutant/parameter.
- G.** The Discharger shall file with the Central Valley Water Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in this MRP.
- H.** The results of all monitoring required by this MRP shall be reported to the Central Valley Water Board and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of the NOA. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the monitoring locations listed in Table D-1 to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in the NOA.

Table D-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	A location where a representative sample of the Facility influent can be obtained prior to entering the treatment process.
001	EFF-001	A location where a representative sample of the effluent can be collected following tertiary treatment and disinfection. Latitude: 38° 20' 40.22" N - Longitude: 120° 47' 04.44" W

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	RSW-001	In Jackson Creek, approximately 330 feet upstream of Discharge 001.
--	RSW-002	In Jackson Creek, approximately 290 feet downstream of Discharge 001.
--	UVS-001	A location where a representative sample of wastewater can be collected immediately downstream of the UV disinfection system.

Table D-1 Note:

1. The North latitude and West longitude information in Table D-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 when discharging to Jackson Creek as specified in Table D-2 and the testing requirements described in section III.A.2 below:

Table D-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Flow	million gallons per day (MGD)	Meter	Continuous
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour Composite	1/Week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hour Composite	1/Week

2. **Table D-2 Testing Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following testing requirements when monitoring for the parameters described in Table D-2:
 - a. **Applicable to all parameters.** Parameters shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board. In addition, if requested by the Discharger, the sample type may be modified by the Executive Officer to another 40 C.F.R. part 136 allowed sample type.
 - b. **Composite Sample.** All composite samples shall be collected from a 24-hour flow proportional composite.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor treated domestic wastewater at Monitoring Location EFF-001 when discharging to Jackson Creek as specified in Table

D-3 and the testing requirements in section IV.A.2. If there was no discharge to receiving water during the designated monitoring period, monitoring is not required for that period. If there was no discharge, the Discharger shall so state in the monthly self-monitoring report (SMR).

Table D-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	1/Week
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	percent removal	Calculate	1/Month
pH	standard units	Grab	2/Week
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	1/Week
Total Suspended Solids	percent removal	Calculate	1/Month
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Nitrate Plus Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Calculate	1/Month
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Temperature	°C	Grab	2/Week
Turbidity	NTU	Meter	Continuous
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	Grab	1/Month
Mercury, Total Recoverable	ng/L	Grab	1/Quarter

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Diazinon	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

2. **Table D-3 Testing Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following testing requirements when monitoring for the parameters described in Table D-3:
 - a. **Composite Sample.** All composite samples shall be collected from a 24-hour flow proportional composite.
 - b. **Applicable to all parameters.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board. In addition, if requested by the Discharger, the sample type may be modified by the Executive Officer to another 40 C.F.R. part 136 allowed sample type.
 - c. **Grab Sample.** A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.
 - d. **Ammonia.** Samples for pH and temperature shall be recorded at the time of ammonia sample collection.
 - e. **Field Meter.** A hand-held field meter may be used for dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, pH, and temperature, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this MRP shall be maintained at the Facility.
 - f. **Dissolved Organic Carbon.** Hardness, total (as CaCO₃) and pH samples shall be taken concurrent with dissolved organic carbon samples.
 - g. **Temperature, pH, Hardness, Dissolved Oxygen, and Dissolved Organic Carbon.** The effluent samples for temperature, pH, hardness, dissolved oxygen, and dissolved organic carbon shall be taken approximately the same time and on the same date with the receiving water samples for these parameters.
 - h. **Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon** shall be sampled using U.S. EPA Method 625M, Method 8141, or equivalent GC/MS method with a lower reporting limit (RL) than the Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives of 0.015 µg/L and 0.1 µg/L for chlorpyrifos and diazinon, respectively.
 - i. **Turbidity.** Report daily average and maximum turbidity.
 - j. **Total Mercury.** Unfiltered total mercury samples shall be taken using **clean hands/dirty hands procedures**, as described in U.S. EPA method

1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at U.S. EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, for collection of equipment blanks (section 9.4.4.2). The analysis of total mercury shall be by U.S. EPA method 1630 and 1631 (Revision E), respectively, with a maximum RL of 0.5 ng/L for total mercury.

- k. **Priority Pollutants.** For all priority pollutant constituents listed in Table D-3, the RL shall be consistent with sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP) and the SSM Rule specified under 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).
- l. **Flow.** Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity Testing – Not Applicable

B. Chronic Toxicity Testing

The Discharger shall meet the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

1. **Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC is 100 percent effluent.
2. **Routine Monitoring Frequency.** The Discharger shall perform routine chronic toxicity testing **twice per toxicity calendar year** in years in which there are at least 15 days of discharge to the receiving water in at least one toxicity calendar quarter.
3. **Toxicity Calendar Month, Quarter, and Year.**
 - a. **Toxicity Calendar Month.** The toxicity calendar month is defined as the period of time beginning on the day of the initiation of the routine toxicity monitoring to the day before the corresponding day of the next month if the corresponding day exists, or if not to the last day of the next month. For purposes of this NOA, the toxicity calendar month **begins on 1st of the month** (i.e., from January 1 to January 31, from February 1 to February 28/29, from March 1 to March 31, etc.).
 - b. **Toxicity Calendar Quarter.** A toxicity calendar quarter is defined as **three consecutive toxicity calendar months**. For purposes of this NOA, the toxicity calendar quarters **begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1** (i.e., from January 1 to March 31, from April 1 to June 30, from July 1 to September 30, etc.).
 - c. **Toxicity Calendar Year.** A toxicity calendar year is defined as **twelve consecutive toxicity calendar months**. For purposes of this NOA, the toxicity calendar year **begins on January 1** (i.e., January 1 to December 31), in years in which there are at least 15 days of discharge in at least one calendar quarter.

4. **Chronic Toxicity Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL) Compliance Testing.** If a routine chronic toxicity monitoring test results in a “Fail” (as defined in section V.C below) at the IWC, then a maximum of two chronic toxicity MMEL compliance tests shall be completed. The chronic toxicity MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same toxicity calendar month that the routine monitoring chronic toxicity test was initiated that resulted in the “Fail” at the IWC. If the first chronic toxicity MMEL compliance test results in a “Fail” at the IWC, then the second chronic toxicity MMEL compliance test is unnecessary and is waived.
5. **Additional Routine Monitoring Tests for Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Determination.** In order to determine if a TRE is necessary, an additional routine monitoring test is required when there is one violation of the chronic toxicity MDEL or MMEL, but not two violations, in a single toxicity calendar month. This additional routine monitoring test is not required if the Discharger is already conducting a TRE. This additional routine monitoring test shall be initiated within two weeks after the toxicity calendar month in which the MMEL or MDEL violation occurred. The toxicity calendar month of the violation and the toxicity calendar month of the additional routine monitoring shall be considered “successive toxicity calendar months” for purposes of determining whether a TRE is required. This additional routine monitoring test is also used for compliance purposes and could result in the need to conduct MMEL compliance testing per section V.B.4 above.
6. **Sample Volumes.** Adequate sample volumes shall be collected to provide renewal water to complete the test in the event that the discharge is intermittent.
7. **Test Species.** The testing shall be conducted using the most sensitive species. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity tests with the **cladoceran, water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*)**.

The Executive Officer shall have discretion to allow the temporary use of the next appropriate species as the most sensitive species when the Discharger submits documentation and the Executive Officer determines that the Discharger has encountered unresolvable test interference or cannot secure a reliable supply of test organisms. The “next appropriate species” is a species in Table 1 of the Statewide Toxicity Provisions in the same test method classification (e.g., chronic aquatic toxicity test methods, acute aquatic toxicity test method), in the same salinity classification (e.g., freshwater or marine), and in the same taxon as the most sensitive species. When there are no other species in Table 1 in the same taxon as the most sensitive species (e.g., freshwater chronic toxicity tests), the “next appropriate species” is the species exhibiting the highest percent effect at the IWC tested in the species sensitivity screening other than the most sensitive species.

8. **Test Methods.** The Discharger shall conduct the chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the IWC for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods described in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic

Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/821/R02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 C.F.R. part 136).

9. **Dilution and Control Water.** Dilution water and control water shall be prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water are different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used. A receiving water control or laboratory water control may be used as the diluent.
10. **Test Failure.** If the effluent chronic toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method in EPA/821-R-02-013, the Discharger must conduct a Replacement Test as soon as possible, as specified in subsection B.11, below.
11. **Replacement Test.** When a required toxicity test for routine monitoring, MMET tests, or a MMEL compliance tests is not completed, a new toxicity test to replace the toxicity test that was not completed shall be initiated as soon as possible. The new toxicity test shall replace the routine monitoring, MMET tests, or the MMEL compliance tests, as applicable, for the toxicity calendar month in which the toxicity test that was not completed was required to be initiated, even if the new toxicity test is initiated in a subsequent toxicity calendar month. The new toxicity test for routine monitoring, MMET tests, or for the MMEL compliance tests, as applicable, and any MMET tests or MMEL compliance tests required to be conducted due to the results of the new toxicity test shall be used to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for the toxicity calendar month in which the toxicity test that was not completed was required to be initiated. The new toxicity test and any MMET tests or MMEL compliance tests required to be conducted due to the results of the new toxicity test shall not be used.

If it is determined that any specific monitoring event was not initiated in the required time period due to circumstances outside of the Discharger's control that were not preventable with the reasonable exercise of care, the Discharger is not required to initiate the specific monitoring event in the required time period if the Discharger promptly initiates, and ultimately completes a replacement test.

C. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are below.

1. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in section IV.B.1.c of the Statewide Toxicity Provisions.
2. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is:

Mean discharge IWC response \leq RMD x Mean control response, where the chronic RMD = 0.75 and the acute RMD = 0.80.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass”. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail”.

3. The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

$$\text{Percent Effect} = ((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) / \text{Mean control response}) \times 100.$$

This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations, i.e., a control and IWC. The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control, the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

D. WET Testing Notification Requirements

The Discharger shall notify the Central Valley Water Board of test results exceeding the chronic toxicity effluent limitation as soon as the Discharger learns of the exceedance, but no later than 24-hours after receipt of the monitoring results.

E. WET Testing Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall submit the full laboratory report for all toxicity testing and, if applicable, progress reports on TREs, as attachments to the SMRs in CIWQS for the reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually), and shall provide the data (i.e., Pass/Fail) in the PET tool for uploading into CIWQS. The laboratory report shall include:

1. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the IWC for the discharge, the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s);
2. The statistical analysis used in section IV.B.1.c of the Statewide Toxicity Provisions; and
3. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.

F. Most Sensitive Species Screening

If the effluent used in the species sensitivity screening is no longer representative of the current effluent or if re-issuance of this NOA is necessary to address toxicity, the Discharger shall perform rescreening to re-evaluate the most sensitive species. The species sensitivity screening shall be conducted as follows:

1. **Frequency of Testing for Species Sensitivity Screening.** Species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity shall include, at a minimum, chronic WET testing four consecutive toxicity calendar quarters using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), and green

alga (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*). The tests shall be performed at an IWC of no less than 100 percent effluent.

2. **Determination of Most Sensitive Species.** The Central Valley Water Board will determine the most sensitive species from the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), and green alga (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) using the following procedure. If a single test in the species sensitivity screening testing results in a “Fail” using the TST statistical approach, then the species used in that test shall be established as the most sensitive species. If there is more than a single test that results in a “Fail”, then of the species with results of a “Fail”, the species that exhibits the highest percent effect shall be established as the most sensitive species. If none of the tests in the species sensitivity screening results in a “Fail”, but at least one of the species exhibits a percent effect greater than 10 percent, then the single species that exhibits the highest percent effect shall be established as the most sensitive species. In all other circumstances, the Executive Officer shall have discretion to determine which single species is the most sensitive considering the test results from the species sensitivity screening.

The “next appropriate species” is a species in Table 1 of the Statewide Toxicity Provisions in the same test method classification (e.g., chronic aquatic toxicity test methods, acute aquatic toxicity test method), in the same salinity classification (e.g., freshwater or marine), and in the same taxon as the most sensitive species. When there are no other species in Table 1 in the same taxon as the most sensitive species (e.g., freshwater chronic toxicity tests), the “next appropriate species” is the species exhibiting the highest percent effect at the IWC tested in the species sensitivity screening other than the most sensitive species. The Executive Officer shall have discretion to allow the temporary use of the next appropriate species as the most sensitive species when the Discharger submits documentation and the Executive Officer determines that the Discharger has encountered unresolvable test interference or cannot secure a reliable supply of test organisms.

The most sensitive species shall be used for chronic toxicity testing for the remainder of the NOA term. The Discharger may use the four most recent tests for use in determining the most sensitive species if the tests were conducted in a manner sufficient to make such determination.

If the most sensitive species cannot be determined from the species sensitivity screening discussed above, the Discharger shall rotate the test species as the most sensitive species every toxicity calendar year as follows:

- a. *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test) for the remainder of the toxicity calendar year this NOA is issued;
- b. *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test) for the entire toxicity calendar year following the toxicity calendar year this NOA is issued;

- c. *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (growth test) for the entire toxicity calendar year of the second year following the toxicity calendar year this NOA is issued; and
- d. Cycling back to *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test) after *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (growth test) and through the same rotation.

If a single test exhibits toxicity, demonstrated by a test that results in a “Fail” using the TST statistical approach, then the species used in that test shall be established as the most sensitive species until the next NOA reissuance.

G. Toxicity Reduction Evaluations

Reports for TREs shall be submitted in accordance with the schedule contained in the Discharger’s approved TRE Work Plan, or as amended by the Discharger’s TRE Action Plan.

1. **TRE Implementation.** The Discharger is required to initiate a TRE when there is any combination of two or more chronic toxicity MDEL or MMEL violations within a single toxicity calendar month or within two successive toxicity calendar months (as defined in paragraph V.B.5 above). If other information indicates toxicity (e.g., results of additional monitoring, results of monitoring at a higher concentration than the IWC, fish kills, or intermittent recurring toxicity), the Central Valley Water Board may require a TRE. A TRE may also be required when there is no effluent available to complete a routine monitoring test or MMEL compliance test.
 - a. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Action Plan.** The Discharger shall conduct TREs in accordance with an approved TRE Work Plan. Within 30 days of the test result that triggered the TRE, the Discharger shall submit to the Executive Officer a TRE Action Plan, which per the Discharger’s approved TRE Work Plan. The TRE Action Plan shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
 - i. Specific actions the Discharger will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including a TRE WET monitoring schedule;
 - ii. Specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - iii. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
 - b. The Central Valley Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.
2. **TRE Work Plan Guidance.** The Discharger shall submit to the Central Valley Water Board a TRE Work Plan for approval by the Executive Officer by the due date in the Technical Reports Table D-8. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The TRE Work Plan shall outline the procedures for identifying the

source(s) of and reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Work Plan must be of adequate detail to allow the Discharger to immediately initiate a TRE and shall be developed in accordance with U.S. EPA guidance as discussed below.

- a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, EPA/833-B-99/002, August 1999.
- b. Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs), EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989.
- c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition, EPA 600/6-91/003, February 1991.
- d. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/005F, May 1992.
- e. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition, EPA/600/R-92/080, September 1993.
- f. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity, Second Edition, EPA 600/R-92/081, September 1993.
- g. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA-821-R-02-012, October 2002.
- h. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA-821-R-02-013, October 2002.
- i. Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor Jackson Creek at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002 when discharging to Jackson Creek as specified in Table D-4 and the testing requirements in section VIII.A.2. If there was no discharge to the receiving water during the designated monitoring period, monitoring is not required during that period. If there is no upstream flow in the receiving water during the designated monitoring period, monitoring is not required at RSW-001 during that period. Whenever monitoring is not required, the Discharger shall state so in the monthly SMR.

Table D-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Meter	1/Day
Amador Lake Percent Effluent	percent	Calculate	1/Year
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Week
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Month
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Temperature	°C	Grab	1/Week
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Week

2. **Table D-4 Testing Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following testing requirements when monitoring for the parameters described in Table D-4:
- Flow.** Monitoring for flow shall be conducted approximately 780 feet upstream of Discharge Point 001.
 - Applicable to all parameters.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.
 - Grab Sample.** A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.
 - Field Meter.** A hand-held field meter may be used for dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, pH, temperature, and turbidity, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this MRP shall be maintained at the Facility.
 - Dissolved Organic Carbon.** Hardness, total (as CaCO₃) and pH samples shall be taken concurrent with dissolved organic carbon samples.
 - Temperature, pH, Hardness, Dissolved Oxygen, and Dissolved Organic Carbon.** The receiving water samples for temperature, pH, hardness, dissolved oxygen, and dissolved organic carbon shall be taken

approximately the same time and on the same date with the effluent samples for these parameters.

3. In conducting the receiving water sampling required by section VIII.A.1 above, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions throughout the reach bounded by Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of:
 - a. Floating or suspended matter;
 - b. Discoloration;
 - c. Bottom deposits;
 - d. Aquatic life;
 - e. Visible films, sheens, or coatings;
 - f. Fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths; and
 - g. Potential nuisance conditions.

Notes on receiving water conditions shall be summarized in the monitoring report.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids – Not Applicable

B. Ponds – Not Applicable

C. Municipal Water Supply– Not Applicable

D. Filtration System and Ultraviolet Light (UV) Disinfection System

1. Monitoring Location UVS-001

- a. The Discharger shall monitor the filtration system and UV disinfection system at Monitoring Location UVS-001 as specified in Table D-5 and the testing requirements in section IX.D.2.

Table D-5. Filtration and UV Disinfection System Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Meter	Continuous
Number of UV Banks in operation	Number	Observation	Continuous
UV Transmittance	Percent	Meter	Continuous
UV Dose	mW-sec/cm ²	Calculate	Continuous
Total Coliform Organisms	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3/Week

2. **Table D-5 Testing Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following testing requirements when monitoring for the parameters described in Table D-5:

- a. **Applicable to all parameters.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.
- b. **Continuous Analyzers.** If analyzers are taken out of operation for routine maintenance activities and no continuous measurements are available from a redundant meter, the Discharger shall divert flow to another filtration device or to storage to the extent feasible. If the Discharger is not able to divert away from the analyzer, the Discharger shall report documented routine meter maintenance activities including date, time of day, and duration, in which the analyzer(s) is not in operation and no continuous measurements are available from a redundant meter. If analyzer(s) fail to provide continuous monitoring for more than two hours and influent and/or effluent from the disinfection process is not diverted for retreatment, the Discharger shall obtain and report hourly manual and/or grab sample results.
- c. The Discharger shall not decrease power settings or reduce the number of UV lamp banks in operation while the continuous analyzers are out of service and water is being disinfected.
- d. **UV Banks.** Report daily minimum number of UV banks in operation.
- e. **UV Transmittance.** Report daily minimum hourly average UV transmittance. The minimum hourly average transmittance shall consist of lowest average transmittance recorded over an hour of a day when flow is being discharged. If the system does not operate for an entire hour interval on a given day or if effluent flow is not discharged for an entire hour, the transmittance will be averaged based on the actual operation time when discharges are occurring.
- f. **UV Dose.** Report daily minimum hourly average UV dose. The minimum hourly average dose shall consist of lowest hourly average dose provided in any channel that had at least one bank of lamps operating during the hour interval. For channels that did not operate for the entire hour interval or when effluent flow is not discharged for the entire hour, the dose will be averaged based on the actual operation time when discharges occurred.

E. Pyrethroid Pesticides Monitoring – Not Applicable

F. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization

The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and Jackson Creek at Monitoring Location RSW-001 when discharging to Jackson Creek for the constituents listed in Table D-6, as described in this section.

1. Monitoring Frequency

- a. **Effluent Sampling.** Samples shall be collected from the effluent (Monitoring Location EFF-001) twice, **once** between **1 January 2025 and 31 March 2025** (wet season) and **once** between **1 July 2025 and 30 September 2025** (dry season).
- b. **Receiving Water Sampling.** A sample shall be collected from the upstream receiving water (Monitoring Location RSW-001) **once** between **1**

January 2025 and 31 March 2025. The upstream receiving water sample shall be collected concurrent (on the same date and at approximately the same time) with one of the effluent sampling events required in the section above.

All sampling shall be analyzed for the constituents listed in Table D-6, below. The results of such monitoring shall be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board with the quarterly SMRs.

2. **Sample Type.** Effluent samples shall be taken as described in Table D-6, below and the testing requirements in section IX.F.4 below.
3. **Analytical Methods Report Certification.** Prior to beginning the Effluent Characterization monitoring, the Discharger shall provide a certification acknowledging the scheduled start date of the Effluent Characterization monitoring and confirming that samples will be collected and analyzed as described in the previously submitted Analytical Methods Report. If there are changes to the previously submitted Analytical Methods Report, the Discharger shall outline those changes. A one-page certification form will be provided by the Central Valley Water Board staff with this NOA that the Discharger can use to satisfy this requirement. The certification form shall be submitted electronically via the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) in accordance with the reporting requirements in Technical Reports Table D-8.

Table D-6. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type
2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	Grab
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab
Benzene	µg/L	Grab
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab
Chloromethane	µg/L	Grab
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	Grab
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab
Dichloromethane	µg/L	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	µg/L	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab
Toluene	µg/L	Grab
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab
Trichloroethene	µg/L	Grab
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab
1,2-Benzanthracene	µg/L	Grab
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	µg/L	Grab
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	µg/L	Grab
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	Grab
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	µg/L	Grab
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/L	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	Grab
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	Grab
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	Grab
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Grab
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/L	Grab
Di-n-octylphthalate	µg/L	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	µg/L	Grab
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/L	Grab
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab
Phenol	µg/L	Grab
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Antimony	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Asbestos	MFL	24-hr Composite
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Copper	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab
Iron	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Lead	µg/L	24-hr Composite

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type
Mercury	ng/L	Grab
Manganese	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Nickel	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Selenium	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Silver	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Thallium	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Zinc	µg/L	24-hr Composite
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	24-hr Composite
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	24-hr Composite
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	24-hr Composite
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	24-hr Composite
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Aldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	24-hr Composite
beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Chlordane	µg/L	24-hr Composite
delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Endrin	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1016	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1221	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1232	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1242	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1248	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1254	µg/L	24-hr Composite
PCB-1260	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hr Composite
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Boron	µg/L	24-hr Composite
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Flow	MGD	Meter
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	µg/L	24-hr Composite

Parameter	Units	Effluent Sample Type
Mercury, Methyl	ng/L	Grab
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
pH	Std Units	Grab
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Specific conductance (Electrical Conductivity)	µmhos/cm	24-hr Composite
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Sulfide (as S)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Sulfite (as SO ₃)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Temperature	°C	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	24-hr Composite
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	mg/L	24-hr Composite

4. **Table D-6 Testing Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with the following testing requirements when monitoring for the parameters described in Table D-6:
- Applicable to all parameters.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or by methods approved by the Central Valley Water Board or the State Water Board.
 - Grab Sample.** A grab sample is defined as an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. It can be taken manually, using a pump, scoop, vacuum, or other suitable device.
 - Composite Sample.** All composite samples shall be collected from a 24-hour flow proportional composite.
 - Redundant Sampling.** The Discharger is not required to conduct effluent monitoring for constituents that have already been sampled in a given month, as required in Table D-3, except for dissolved organic carbon, hardness, pH, and temperature, which shall be conducted concurrently with the characterization sampling.
 - Concurrent Sampling.** When effluent and receiving water samples are required during the same calendar quarter, effluent and receiving water sampling shall be conducted on the same date, at approximately the same time.
 - Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.** In order to verify if bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is truly present in the effluent discharge, the Discharger shall take steps to assure that sample containers, sampling apparatus, and analytical equipment are not sources of the detected contaminant.
 - Total Mercury and Methylmercury.** Samples for total mercury and methylmercury shall be taken using clean hands/dirty hands procedures, as described in U.S. EPA method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, for collection of

equipment blanks (section 9.4.4.2), and shall be analyzed by U.S. EPA method 1630/1631 (Revision E) with a maximum RL of 0.05 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for methylmercury and 0.5 ng/L for total mercury.

- h. **TCDD-Dioxin Congener Equivalents** shall include all 17 of the 2,3,7,8 TCDD dioxin congeners as listed in section 3 of the SIP.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D of the Municipal General Order) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. Upon written request of the Central Valley Water Board, the Discharger shall submit a summary monitoring report. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year(s)
2. The Discharger shall report to the Central Valley Water Board any toxic chemical release data it reports to the State Emergency Response Commission within 15 days of reporting the data to the Commission pursuant to section 313 of the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act" of 1986.
3. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if a Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's CIWQS [Program website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html) (www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this MRP. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this MRP, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall begin on 1 December 2023 and be completed according to the following:

Table D-7. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	All	Submit with monthly SMR

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Day	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Week	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
2/Week	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
3/Week	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
1/Month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1/Quarter	1 January through 31 March; 1 April through 30 June; 1 July through 30 September; 1 October through 31 December	1 May; 1 August; 1 November; 1 February of following year (respectively)
1/Year	1 January through 31 December	1 February of following year

4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable RL and the current laboratory's method detection limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

- d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
6. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data are required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation. The cover letter must be uploaded directly into CIWQS and violations must be entered into CIWQS under the Violations tab for the reporting period in which the violation occurred in addition to them being identified in the cover letter.
 - c. The Discharger shall attach final laboratory reports for all contracted, commercial laboratories, including quality assurance/quality control

information, to all SMRs containing data for which sample analyses were performed. Bench sheets are not required but should be available upon request by Regional Board staff.

7. The Discharger shall submit in the SMRs calculations and reports in accordance with the following requirements.
 - a. **Calendar Annual Average Limitations.** The Discharger shall report the calendar annual average in the December SMR. The annual average shall be calculated as the average of the samples gathered for the calendar year.
 - b. **Mass Loading Limitations – Not Applicable**
 - c. **Removal Efficiency (BOD₅ and TSS).** The Discharger shall calculate and report the percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS in the SMRs. The percent removal shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.A of the Waste Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
 - d. **Total Coliform Organisms Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the 7-day median of total coliform organisms for the effluent. The 7-day median of total coliform organisms shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.F of the Waste Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
 - e. **Dissolved Oxygen Receiving Water Limitations.** The Discharger shall report quarterly in the SMR the dissolved oxygen concentrations in mg/L in the effluent (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and upstream and downstream receiving water (Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW 002).
 - f. **Turbidity Receiving Water Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the turbidity increase in the receiving water applicable to the natural turbidity condition specified in section VI.A.18 of the Waste Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
 - g. **Temperature Effluent Limitation – Not Applicable**
 - h. **Temperature Receiving Water Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the temperature change in the receiving water based on the difference in temperature of the monthly averages at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002.
 - i. **Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger shall calculate and report the values of SAMEL and SAWEL for the effluent, using the equations in section V.G.1 and 2 of this NOA and as specified in section VIII.L of the Waste Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.
 - j. **Total Calendar Annual Mass Loading Mercury Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**
 - k. **Amador Lake Percent Effluent (Compliance with the 20:1 Dilution Ratio).** The Discharger shall calculate and report the percent effluent in

Amador Lake in the December SMR. The percent effluent in Amador Lake shall be calculated as specified in section VIII.Q of the Waste Discharge Requirements in the Municipal General Order.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic submittal of DMRs will be in addition to electronic submittal of SMRs. Information about electronic submittal of DMRs is provided by the [Discharge Monitoring Report website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring/):
(www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring/).

D. Other Reports

1. **Special Study Reports – Not Applicable**
2. Each Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions, section VIII.C of this NOA. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.
3. **Analytical Methods Report.** The Discharger shall complete and submit an Analytical Methods Report, electronically via CIWQS submittal, by the due date specified in Table D-8 below. The Analytical Methods Report shall include the following for each constituent listed in tables D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, and D-6 of this NOA: 1) applicable water quality objective, 2) reporting level (RL), 3) method detection limit (MDL), and 4) analytical method. The analytical methods shall be sufficiently sensitive with RLs consistent with the SSM Rule (see also General Monitoring Provision F in the MRP, Attachment E of the Municipal General Order), and with the Minimum Levels (MLs) in the SIP, Appendix 4. The “Reporting Level or RL” is synonymous with the “Method Minimum Level” described in the SSM Rule. If an RL is greater than the applicable water quality objective for a constituent, the Discharger shall explain how the proposed analytical method complies with the SSM Rule. Central Valley Water Board staff will provide a tool with this NOA to assist the Discharger in completing this requirement. The tool will include the constituents and associated applicable water quality objectives to be included in the Analytical Methods Report.
4. **Annual Operations Report.** The Discharger shall submit, by the due dates shown in the Technical Reports Table D-8, a written Annual Operations Report containing the following:
 - a. The names, certificate grades, and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility.
 - b. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the plant for emergency and routine situations.
 - c. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.

- d. A statement certifying whether the current operation and maintenance manual, and contingency plan, reflect the wastewater treatment plant as currently constructed and operated, and the dates when these documents were last revised and last reviewed for adequacy.
 - e. The Discharger may also be requested to submit an annual report to the Central Valley Water Board with both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. Any such request shall be made in writing. The report shall discuss the compliance record. If violations have occurred, the report shall also discuss the corrective actions taken and planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
5. **Recycled Water Policy Annual Reports.** In accordance with section 3 of the Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water (Recycled Water Policy) and as specified in this NOA, the Discharger shall electronically submit an annual report of monthly data to the State Water Board by 30 April each year covering the previous calendar year. The report shall be submitted using the State Water Board's [GeoTracker website](https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) (<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>). Information for setting up and using the GeoTracker system can be found in the ESI Guide for Responsible Parties document on the State Water Board's website for [Electronic Submittal of Information](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.html) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/electronic_submittal/index.html).
- The annual report must include volumetric reporting of the items listed in section 3.2 of the [Recycled Water Policy](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf). A PDF of the upload confirmation from GeoTracker for the Recycled Water Policy Annual Report shall be uploaded into CIWQS to demonstrate compliance with this reporting requirement.
6. **Technical Report Submittals.** The Municipal General Order, as specified in this NOA, includes requirements to submit various reports and documents that may include a Notice of Intent, special study technical reports, progress reports, and other reports identified in the MRP (hereafter referred to collectively as "technical reports"). Table D-8 below summarizes the technical reports that are applicable to this discharge and required by this NOA, and the due dates for each submittal. All technical reports shall be submitted electronically via CIWQS submittal. Technical reports should be uploaded as a PDF, Microsoft Word, or Microsoft Excel file attachment.

Table D-8. Technical Reports

Report #	Technical Report	Due Date	CIWQS Report Name
1	Notice of Intent	30 November 2027	NOI

Report #	Technical Report	Due Date	CIWQS Report Name
2	Salinity Evaluation and Minimization Plan Effectiveness Evaluation (if necessary)	30 November 2027 (submit with Notice of Intent)	MGO VII.C.3.b
3	Analytical Methods Report	1 February 2024	MRP X.D.3
4	TRE Work Plan	1 March 2024	MRP V.G.2
5	Analytical Methods Report Certification	1 October 2024	MRP IX.F.3
6	Annual Operations Report #1	1 February 2024	MRP X.D.4
7	Annual Operations Report #2	1 February 2025	MRP X.D.4
8	Annual Operations Report #3	1 February 2026	MRP X.D.4
9	Annual Operations Report #4	1 February 2027	MRP X.D.4
10	Annual Operations Report #5	1 February 2028	MRP X.D.4
11	Recycled Water Policy Annual Report Upload Confirmation Form #1	30 April 2024	MRP X.D.5
12	Recycled Water Policy Annual Report Upload Confirmation Form #2	30 April 2025	MRP X.D.5
13	Recycled Water Policy Annual Report Upload Confirmation Form #3	30 April 2026	MRP X.D.5
14	Recycled Water Policy Annual Report Upload Confirmation Form #4	30 April 2027	MRP X.D.5
15	Recycled Water Policy Annual Report Upload Confirmation Form #5	30 April 2028	MRP X.D.5

APPENDIX E – DETERMINATION OF WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (WQBELS)

The Central Valley Water Board determined water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELS) using the effluent limits tables included in section V of the Municipal General Order and as described in the Fact Sheet, Attachment F of the Municipal General Order. For parameters with both human health and aquatic life objectives/criteria, the final effluent limitations in this NOA are based on the lower of the effluent limitations based on the aquatic life objectives/criteria and human health objectives/criteria.

Abbreviations and Notes:

1. CV = Coefficient of Variation (established in accordance with section 1.4 of the SIP)
2. MDEL = Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
3. AMEL = Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
4. MDEL = Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
5. AWEL = Average Weekly Effluent Limitation
6. CMC = Criterion Maximum Concentration
7. CCC = Criterion Continuous Concentration
8. Coefficient of Variation (CV) calculated using effluent sample data for the parameter listed.
9. The Effluent Limit Table was used as indicated below and contained in section V, Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications, of the Municipal General Order. Specific table listed is used to determine the appropriate AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL.

Table E-1. Human Health WQBELS Calculations

Parameter	Units	Criteria	CV	Effluent Limit Table in Municipal General Order	AMEL	AWEL
Nitrate Plus Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10	1.37	20B	10	21

Table E-2. Aquatic Life WQBELS Calculations

Parameter	Units	CMC	CCC	CV	Effluent Limit Table in Municipal General Order	AMEL	AWEL	MDEL
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	6.52	2.46	0.60	18E	2.2	5.0	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	22	5.2	0.8	5F	4.0	--	9.2